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ABSTRACT

The Alberta Canada Social Studies examination for grade 12 contains 70 multiple choice questions and two essay questions. The multiple choice questions cover political ideologies, economics, world geography, world history, and current events. The questions are often related to political cartoons, charts, maps or a series of quotations reproduced before the corresponding question(s). The essays are on two different topics, and only one topic is to be chosen and written in the space provided. The answers to the multiple choice questions are not provided. (DJC)

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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

January 1988

Alberta
EDUCATION

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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION.

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and examination booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice. Use an HB pencil only.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

A. Vancouver
B. Winnipeg
C. Ottawa
D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

A	B	C	D
①	②	●	④

If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

JANUARY 1988

1. In the Soviet Union, an important purpose of GOSPLAN is to

   A. regulate the degree of political participation by Soviet citizens
   B. select candidates for elections to the Supreme Soviet
   C. develop Soviet industry along western lines
   D. set production goals for Soviet industry

2. Fascism in Mussolini's Italy emphasized economic collectivism through

   A. the corporate state
   B. indicative planning
   C. central planning
   D. free enterprise

3. The increasing influence of public opinion polls in Canada has tended to reduce the need for

   A. campaigning and elections
   B. lobbying and filibustering
   C. referendums and plebiscites
   D. debates and caucus meetings

Use the statement below to answer question 4.

> Respect for the dignity of every individual is of the utmost importance — a respect that requires equal rights and justice in law and society and an acceptance of the will of the majority as long as that will operates under the law, with respect for the rights and interests of minorities.

4. The values inherent in this statement would be MOST strongly supported by

   A. enlightened monarchists
   B. Marxist revolutionaries
   C. fascist sympathizers
   D. classical liberals

Use the sources below to answer questions 5 to 8.

SOURCE I

> The National Socialist State has created for the first time in Germany a political police which we regard as modern, i.e. as meeting our present-day needs; an institution which carefully supervises the political health of the German body politic, which is quick to recognize all symptoms of disease and germs of destruction . . . and remove them by every suitable means.
>
> — Werner Best, Deputy Head of the Gestapo, 1936

SOURCE II

> On the Night of the Long Knives, the leader of the S.A. and over 150 others were murdered. "I ordered the leaders of the guilty shot. If someone asks me why we did not use the regular courts I would reply: at that moment I was responsible for the German nation; . . . it was I alone who, during those twenty-four hours, was the Supreme Court of Justice of the German people."
>
> — Adolf Hitler, 1934

— sources I and II from *Twentieth Century History*

SOURCE III

Brown Shirt Census

— cartoon from *The Anatomy of Nazism*

5. Sources I and II support the generalization that in a dictatorship

A. a benevolent leader is best equipped to decide what is best for the citizenship
B. traditional democratic means of control are inefficient and need replacing
C. the majority of citizens cannot make rational, intelligent decisions
D. political opponents of the ruling élite cannot be tolerated

6. Sources II and III differ from Source I in their emphasis on

A. state control
B. forced participation
C. the principles of autocracy
D. the leadership principle

7. The techniques of dictatorship that are BEST illustrated by the cartoon in Source III are the use of

A. propaganda and pageantry
B. pageantry and youth indoctrination
C. force and controlled participation
D. scapegoating and controlled participation

8. Together, sources I, II, and III indicate that the elimination of the freedom to dissent in a fascist state is achieved primarily by the

A. indoctrination of the citizenship
B. glorification of the leader
C. use of force and terror
D. use of scapegoating

---

9. The fascism practised by Benito Mussolini and the communism practised by Joseph Stalin were ideologically similar in that BOTH promoted the

A. development of a powerful state apparatus
B. elimination of the private industrial class
C. placement of production under public ownership
D. establishment of a collective system of land ownership

10. In Sweden, the term "industrial strategy" is closely associated with

A. indicative planning
B. Crown corporations
C. public ownership
D. central planning

11. Which of the following statements reflects the approach to health care that would be MOST consistent with laissez-faire capitalism?

A. Government subsidies should be provided to those who lack the money for health care.
B. Health care is primarily the responsibility of the individual, not the whole society.
C. Health care costs can only be lowered by preventive measures sponsored by government.
D. The introduction of a national dental plan would result in improved health standards.

12. Karl Marx predicted that, as capitalism advanced, the ownership of industry would be

A. shifted from the bourgeoisie to the aristocracy
B. determined by the forces of supply and demand
C. concentrated into fewer and fewer hands
D. operated by an intellectual élite

13. The technique of "power of the purse" is significant in a parliamentary democracy because such a provision

A. equalizes spending among the regions of a country
B. encourages judicial review of the federal treasury
C. enables the government to prepare a more balanced budget
D. allows legislative review of the allocation of public funds

14. Which of the following statements BEST justifies democracy?

A. Efficiency and speed of governing are enhanced if fewer opinions and groups are involved.
B. National goals must take precedence over individual, selfish objectives.
C. The diversity of human talent requires that only a few people rule in a society.
D. An orderly and peaceful change of government is desirable.

Use the chart below to answer questions 15 to 17.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

	SYSTEM I	SYSTEM II	SYSTEM III	SYSTEM IV
PRODUCTION	Command	Co-operative	Collective	Competitive
PROPERTY	Private	Public and Private	Public	Private
POWER	Autocratic	Constitutional	Party	Constitutional
DECISION-MAKING	Authoritative	Representative	Authoritative	Representative

This chart represents one way of categorizing political and economic systems.

15. System II is MOST similar to the ideology practised today in

A. the U.S.A.
B. Sweden
C. Japan
D. Cuba

16. The goals of System IV would typically lead to an economic strategy that encourages

A. a progressive income tax structure
B. the formation of Crown corporations
C. entrepreneurship in the market place
D. foreign ownership of major industries

17. To solve the problems of economic recession and rising unemployment, a supporter of System II would MOST likely recommend

A. increased government spending
B. increased interest rates
C. wage and price controls
D. fiscal restraint

18. Should democratic governments invoke emergency measures during times of national crisis? This issue raises the problem of

A. placing personal freedom before economic equality
B. restricting executive power rather than judicial power
C. preserving social control rather than individual rights
D. redressing human rights violations instead of addressing national goals

Use the statements below to answer question 19.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN A MODEL MARKET ECONOMY

I. Profits increase for the producers of product Y and losses increase for the producers of product X.
II. Higher prices for product Y bring about the production of products W and Z which closely resemble product Y.
III. The price of product X falls and the price of product Y increases.
IV. Consumers stop buying product X and purchase product Y.

19. The logical sequence in which these developments would occur in a model market economy is

A. I, II, IV, III
B. II, III, I, IV
C. I, IV, III, II
D. IV, III, I, II

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20. Minorities have the greatest ability to influence the decisions of political representatives in a democracy by

A. participating in government-sponsored mass rallies
B. contributing money to a political party
C. lobbying through pressure groups
D. voting in periodic elections

21. The principle MOST closely associated with autocracy is political

A. élitism
B. equality
C. competition
D. independence

Use the cartoon below to answer question 22.

Scott Long in Minneapolis Tribune

"HE HAS TO KEEP RUNNING TO STAY IN THE SAME PLACE."

— from *World Affairs Magazine*

22. During the early 1930s, which of the following democratic governments or institutions was MOST challenged by the threat implied by the cartoon?

A. The Czechoslovak Republic
B. The Weimar Republic
C. The British Parliament
D. The American Presidency

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23. The technique of dictatorship LEAST affected by state control of the mass media is

A. the direction of popular discontent
B. controlled participation
C. the use of force
D. indoctrination

Use the opinions below to answer questions 24 to 28.

SPEAKER I

I believe that an economic system should acknowledge the rights of private property and put into the hands of private business interests the whole machinery of production, from the acquisition of raw materials to the distribution of the final product.

SPEAKER II

I think that an economic system should have regimentation and be subservient to the state from top to bottom. Big business should be given support only as long as it supports this system. The worker should be deprived of collective power in the interest of more important state goals.

SPEAKER III

I feel that an economic system, while acknowledging the right of the individual to private decision-making in consumption, should take most private production out of the hands of the individual and put much of this process into the hands of the government or its authorized representatives.

SPEAKER IV

In my opinion, an economic system should abolish private property altogether, whether in production or consumption, and do away with the other accompaniments of private property, as well as all other results of the bourgeois system.

24. Which central issue is raised by the four speakers?

A. Should a nation's government allow its citizens to own property for their own use?
B. To what extent should economic decision-making be in the hands of the private sector?
C. To what extent should investment capital be in the hands of the working class?
D. Should a nation's political leaders also make economic decisions?

25. The primary source that would be MOST useful to support the position expressed by Speaker IV is

A. *Mein Kampf*
B. *Das Kapital*
C. *The Wealth of Nations*
D. *Two Treatises of Government*

26. The views of Speaker II are MOST similar to those of a

A. fascist
B. communist
C. democratic socialist
D. laissez-faire capitalist

27. The diversity of the speakers' opinions BEST supports the generalization that

A. despite differing economic goals, individual initiative is commonly used to achieve them
B. co-operative effort of some kind is necessary to accomplish any economic goal
C. technological advances in society often determine the goals of the economy
D. economic goals in society can be accomplished through different means

28. Assuming that a government adopted a modified version of the positions of speakers III and IV, the result would be an economic system characterized by

A. fascism
B. socialism
C. capitalism
D. conservatism

---

29. The feature of parliamentary government that would be MOST criticized by a person who values individualism is

A. an independent press
B. cabinet solidarity
C. periodic elections
D. the secret ballot

30. In which of the following economic models would the values of social welfare and equality MOST predominate?

A. A mixed economy
B. A laissez-faire economy
C. A public enterprise economy
D. A private enterprise economy

31. A probable outcome of a democratic electoral system based upon proportional representation is that

A. any candidate who gets the largest number of votes would be declared the elected representative
B. the idea of popular sovereignty will be challenged by public apathy during elections
C. few parties would have enough seats or support to form a majority government
D. smaller political parties would be poorly represented following an election

32. By pursuing one's own interest, the individual unintentionally promotes society's interests more effectively. This belief is MOST consistent with the views of

A. Karl Marx
B. Adam Smith
C. John Keynes
D. Robert Owen

33. The decision by the Canadian government to sell de Havilland and Canadair to the private sector would be viewed MOST favorably by

A. laissez-faire capitalists
B. economic interventionists
C. democratic socialists
D. Keynesian economists

34. Voluntary co-operation between the sectors of business, labor, and government would be MOST necessary in a

A. centrally-planned economy
B. command economy
C. market economy
D. mixed economy

35. The political processes found in the United States and Canada differ primarily in their use of

A. the free press
B. executive power
C. the secret ballot
D. public opinion polls

36. The Great Power that radically changed its foreign policy to one of naval and imperialist expansion before the First World War was

A. France
B. Russia
C. Germany
D. Great Britain

37. Prior to 1914, nationalism in the Balkan region was expressed through attempts to

A. establish closer ties with Austria-Hungary
B. form an alliance with the Triple Entente
C. unite with the Ottoman Empire
D. achieve Pan-Slavic unity

Use the passage below to answer question 38.

> The desire for an Allied victory, the financial stake therein, the loss of lives by German submarine action, the conviction that a triumphant Germany would meddle in the Western Hemisphere — all these were powerful incentives to belligerence.
>
> — from *This Age of Conflict*

38. Which country entered the First World War as a result of the reasons given in the passage?

A. Canada
B. France
C. The U.S.A.
D. Great Britain

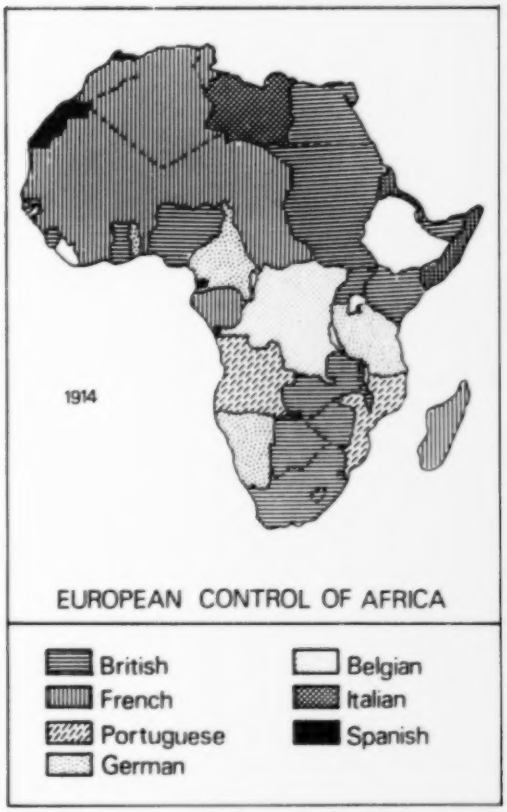
---

39. The map of Europe was redrawn in 1919 in an attempt to ensure that newly-created states were

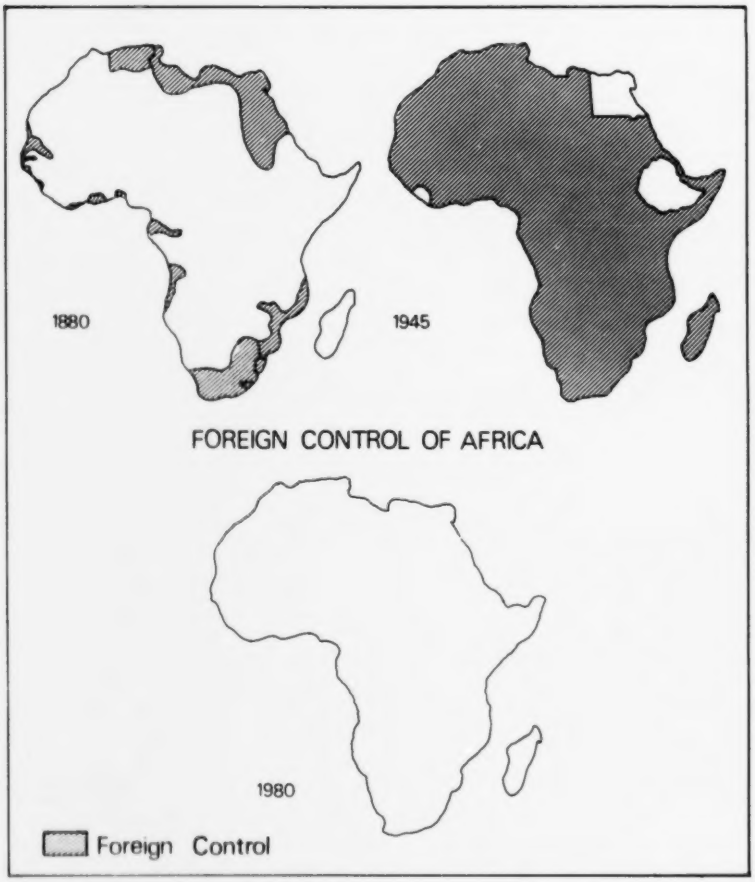
A. capable of economic growth and progress
B. able to function as democratic nations
C. all members of the League of Nations
D. formed along lines of nationality

Use the maps below to answer questions 40 and 41.

SOURCE I



SOURCE II



— from *Our World This Century*

40. The maps would provide useful information in researching which cause of the First World War?

A. Entangling alliances
B. Imperialist rivalry
C. Escalating militarism
D. Secret diplomacy

41. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from an examination of the maps?

A. Following the First World War, the League of Nations mandated territory to France.
B. Following the Second World War, there were few movements for self-government in Africa.
C. The British and French engaged in conflicts over territories located in their African colonial empires.
D. The period prior to the outbreak of the First World War witnessed a scramble for African colonies among the European powers.

---

42. Which of the following actions resulted in an attempt by the League of Nations to impose economic sanctions?

A. The Soviet occupation of the Baltic States
B. The German reoccupation of the Rhineland
C. The invasion of Manchuria by Japan
D. The invasion of Ethiopia by Italy

43. Japanese imperialist ambitions prior to, and during, the Second World War were primarily motivated by a desire to

A. test new military strategies and tactics
B. secure needed natural resources and markets
C. satisfy terms of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
D. liberate Asians from former colonial masters

44. Some historians hold the theory that political miscalculations by world leaders were a direct cause of the First World War. If one extended this theory to the Second World War, which of the following statements would MOST support this hypothesis?

A. Adolf Hitler greatly underestimated the strength of the Polish resistance.
B. Benito Mussolini greatly underestimated the world reaction to his invasion of Ethiopia.
C. British trust in Hitler at the Munich Conference encouraged rather than prevented future conflict.
D. French military paranoia regarding Germany's intentions led to the construction of the Maginot Line.

Use the sources below to answer questions 45 to 49.

SOURCE I

I shall not give up the hope of a peaceful solution. I shall not give up my hopes for peace, as long as any chance for peace remains. We sympathize with a small nation faced by a big and powerful neighbour. But we cannot involve the whole British Empire in war simply on her account. If we have to fight, it must be on larger issues than this.

— Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister

SOURCE II

STILL HOPE

from *Punch*, 1938

SOURCE III

There can be no doubt that it is a tremendous victory for Herr Hitler. Without firing a shot, by the mere display of military force, he has achieved a dominating position in Europe which Germany failed to win after four years of war. He has overturned the balance of power in Europe . . . Herr Hitler has successfully asserted the law of the jungle. He has claimed to do what he will by force and in doing so has struck at the roots of the life of a civilized people. In doing this to one nation he threatens all, and if he does this with impunity, which he has, there is no longer any peace in the world. . . .

— Clement Attlee - British Member of Parliament

45. The sources focus on the issue of the extent to which a nation should

A. interfere in the domestic affairs of aggressive nations
B. maintain peace at the price of national prosperity
C. negotiate with aggressive nations to prevent war
D. use secret diplomacy to negotiate agreements

46. According to sources I and II, Neville Chamberlain appears torn between the principles of

A. waging war or negotiating a settlement
B. waging war or appealing to collective security
C. maintaining national unity or national security
D. preserving national prestige or national prosperity

47. If you were investigating the problem raised by the sources, which conference's proceedings would provide the MOST useful data for your research?

A. The Tehran Conference
B. The Potsdam Conference
C. The Munich Conference
D. The Yalta Conference

48. In Source III Clement Attlee is criticizing Chamberlain's policy of

A. appeasement
B. containment
C. co-existence
D. collective security

49. Which development decisively ended the British policy referred to in the sources?

A. The invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany
B. The Austrian *Anschluss* with Germany
C. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
D. The German invasion of Belgium

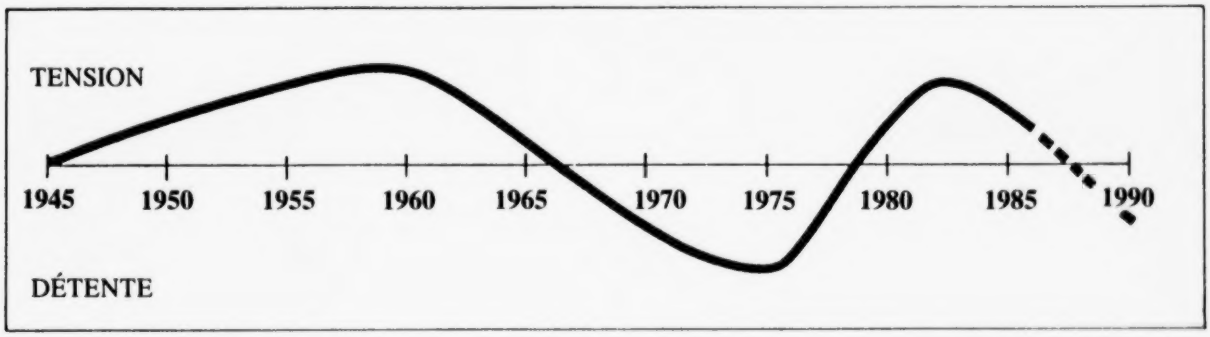
Use the headlines below to answer question 50.

50. The news stories would be MOST useful in researching which of the following 20th-century forces?

A. Containment
B. Imperialism
C. Supranationalism
D. Balance of power

Use the timeline below to answer questions 51 to 53.

THE SUPERPOWERS - TENSION & DÉTENTE



The timeline above represents one interpretation of general trends of tension and détente between the superpowers.

For each of the events listed below indicate if the event

A. supports the trends in the timeline
B. contradicts the trends in the timeline
C. occurred in the time period shown but is unrelated to the trends in the timeline
D. occurred OUTSIDE THE TIME PERIOD of the trends in the timeline

51. The Soviet Union establishes a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

52. The Allies demand the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany.

53. Warsaw Pact armed forces depose the Dubcek reform group in Czechoslovakia.

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54. The Marshall Plan is to economic assistance as GATT is to

A. economic nationalism
B. collective security
C. tariff reduction
D. trade boycotts

Use the opinions below to answer questions 55 to 57.

SPEAKER I

For anyone genuinely interested in safety and security, stopping the arms race should be the highest priority. Military superiority, in a world of nuclear weapons, has become worse than useless; it is, in fact, totally counterproductive.

— from *The Arms Race*

SPEAKER II

Wars are not caused by the build-up of weapons. They are caused when an aggressor believes he can achieve his objectives at an acceptable price. The war of 1939 was not caused by an arms race. It sprang from a tyrant's belief that other countries lacked the means and the will to resist him.

— from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

SPEAKER III

The potential for conflicts causing death, increased arms spending, destruction of resources and property, and shattered economies will remain very real until progress towards arms reduction and limitation is made.

— from *Canada and the World*

SPEAKER IV

Protection from an enemy nuclear attack is based on the existence of a retaliatory capacity permitting "punishment" of the aggressor so that he will pay for "victory" with his own destruction.

— from *World Press Review*

55. Despite their differing points of view, all the speakers would support the goal of

A. achieving global stability
B. maintaining national unity
C. promoting national sovereignty
D. enhancing international prosperity

56. If you agreed with Speaker IV's position, which action would you MOST favor?

A. Summit conferences between the superpowers
B. Withdrawal of support for regional alliances
C. Ending disputes by appeals to a supranational body
D. Greater budgetary allocations for national security

57. Speakers I and III would BOTH support a movement towards the

A. extension of the SALT II agreements by the superpowers
B. promotion of the American S.D.I. program by European nations
C. build-up of conventional rather than nuclear forces
D. establishment of regional defensive alliances

---

58. The goals of implementing a non-proliferation treaty, a ban on atmospheric testing, and limitations on the production of weapons-grade fissionable materials are related to efforts at

A. establishing nuclear-free zones throughout the world
B. deploying effective medium range missiles in Europe
C. increasing superpower first-strike capabilities
D. reducing Soviet superiority in the arms race

59. Other than the two superpowers, which nations have exploded nuclear devices?

A. Britain, France, Italy, and Japan
B. Britain, France, China, and India
C. India, Israel, Italy, and West Germany
D. West Germany, Israel, China, and Japan

60. Which statement BEST expresses a primary reason for the formation of NATO?

A. Perceiving a Soviet threat in Europe, western nations responded with a show of unified strength.
B. The defence of the free democratic world could best be provided by a program of economic reconstruction.
C. The western nations wished to continue their war-time alliance against the Soviet Union.
D. Perceiving a Soviet threat, western European nations appealed to the U.S.A. to defend them.

61. Which of the following developments was MOST responsible for the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. A superpower Summit Conference
B. A veto in the Security Council of the UN
C. The formation of a regional alliance to prevent aggression
D. The threat of direct confrontation between two superpowers

62. The American response to the Soviet invasion of Hungary and the Soviet response to the American invasion of Grenada indicate that the two superpowers recognize

A. regional spheres of influence
B. United Nations' directives
C. non-aggression treaties
D. national boundaries

63. Détente between the superpowers is a logical extension of the policy of

A. peaceful co-existence
B. collective security
C. nuclear deterrence
D. balance of power

64. Canada's membership and participation in NORAD BEST illustrates a concern for national

A. security
B. prosperity
C. sovereignty
D. independence

65. Which of the following pairs accurately matches a strategy for the prevention of war with an international organization designed to achieve that strategy?

A. Balance of Power : League of Nations
B. Collective Security : United Nations
C. Arms Reduction : Amnesty International
D. Mutual Deterrence : European Economic Community

66. Canada became involved in the Korean War effort through membership in the

A. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
C. British Commonwealth
D. United Nations

67. To a supranationalist, the continued existence of an International Court of Justice illustrates the belief that

A. most nations recognize increased self-determination in international affairs
B. most nations reject the supremacy of international law in resolving major crises
C. nations co-operate with international agencies only when their own interests are served
D. nations that ask for arbitration of disputes are prepared to sacrifice a degree of national sovereignty

68. Which two developments brought an era of détente between the superpowers to a close?

A. The American financial support for the Contras in Nicaragua and continued American presence in El Salvador
B. The American military invasion of Grenada and financial support for the British in the Falklands War
C. The Soviet crack-down on the Polish Solidarity movement and the imposition of Martial Law
D. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the American refusal to ratify SALT II

Use the cartoon below to answer questions 69 and 70.

ONE SHRINKING WORLD!

— from *Nationalism: Opposing Viewpoints*

69. The figure in the cartoon symbolizes

A. ultranationalism
B. supranationalism
C. independence
D. détente

70. According to the cartoon, interdependence is MOST challenged by the desire of nations to

A. maintain sovereign power
B. achieve internationalism
C. preserve regional alliances
D. enforce collective security

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Choose **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

If you write on both topics, only the first will be marked.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.

Complete your essay in the space provided.

Use pages labelled FOR ROUGH WORK to plan and draft.

Use pages labelled FOR FINISHED WORK for your final, completed work.

Use a blue or black pen for finished work.

TOPIC A

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some people believe that minorities who disagree with government policy should be free to express their views without any restrictions. Other people believe that minorities should have the right to dissent as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. They feel that minority rights should be protected while majority rule is maintained. Still others believe that governments should restrict the expression of dissenting views in the interest of preserving the wishes of the majority and preventing civil disorder.

SHOULD GOVERNMENTS ALLOW MINORITIES TO EXPRESS DISSENTING VIEWS IF THESE VIEWS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF THE MAJORITY?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

THE CONTENT OF YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

- Identify and thoughtfully describe alternative value positions underlying the issue	(5 marks)
- Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	(10 marks)
- Select and accurately describe one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	(10 marks)
TOTAL MARKS FOR CONTENT	25 marks
- Marks allotted for quality of language and expression	(5 marks)
TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks

NOTE: Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described above is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.

TOPIC B

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Since the Second World War, some nations have chosen to develop nuclear arsenals. Other nations have chosen neither to build nuclear weapons nor to become members of any military alliance that relies on nuclear weapons. Still other nations have chosen not to develop nuclear weapons on their own but rather to ally themselves with nations that have nuclear weapons.

SHOULD CANADA CONTINUE ITS MEMBERSHIP IN ALLIANCES THAT HAVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

THE CONTENT OF YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

- Identify and thoughtfully describe alternative value positions underlying the issue	(5 marks)
- Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	(10 marks)
- Select and accurately describe one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	(10 marks)
TOTAL MARKS FOR CONTENT	25 marks
- Marks allotted for quality of language and expression	(5 marks)
TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks

NOTE: Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described above is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.

FOR ROUGH WORK

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CREDITS

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